Jathebest to CHICAGO, OMAHA, ST. LOUIS, DENVER, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS. Chair Cars Fres.



XIX.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 181.

The the premature cold, and burning of Mesengan attributed the failure of his samples and the premature cold, and burning of his samples and the premature cold, and burning of his samples and the premature of his samples and his the premature of his samples and the premature of his samples and his the premature of his samples and the premature of his samples and his man his premature of his samples and his the premature of his samples and his man his premature of his samples and his man his beat premature of his samples and his man his beat premature of his samples and his man his beat premat fidence of the emperor. It william could mander found that Frederick William could no longer, even if he would, repress the universal enthusiasm of the Prussians who were clamorous for war. On the 3ist of January, 1813, the king made his escape to Breslau, in which neighborhood no French were garrisoned, erected his standard and were garrisoned, erected his standard and called on the nation to rise in arms. Euclaided on the nation to rise in a

war against France he said with perfect calmness, "It was better to have a declared enemy than a doubtful ally."

It was now six years since the fatal day of Jena, and in spite of all of Napoleon's watchfulness the Prussian nation had re-covered, in a great measure, its energies. The people answered the call as with the heart and voice of one man. Youths of The people answered the call as the heart and voice of one man. Youths of all ranks, the highest and the lowest flocked indiscriminately to the standard. The women poured their trinkets into the king's treasure, the gentlemen melted their plate—England poured in her gold with a lavish hand. The thunder of the cannon lavish hand, raised the hopes of

charged and weakened, and which had now become his center.

Night interrupted the conflict and the next morning the enemy retreated leaving Napoleon in possession of the field. His victory was less complete than was desirable, although he lost but ten or twelve thousand men while the aillies lost above twenty thousand.

A great moral effect, however, was produced by the battle. Napoleon, who had been regarded as already conquered, was again victorious. The emperor immediately sent dispatches to every court in alliance with France, to announce the event. "In my young soldiers," he said, "I have found all the valor of my old companions in-arms. During the twenty years that I have commanded the French troops I have now manded the French troops I have now manded the French troops I have now manded the French troops I have for the arms and the ministers who direct their cabinets had been present on the field of battle, they would have renounced the vain hope of causing the star of France to decline."

Beaten at Lutzen, Alexander and the king of Prussia fell back on Leinst.

Metternich answered that the time in Meternich answered that the time in Prusians single-handed."

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Metternich answered to meet at Prague, Endomanist plantal the Appleon in present to meet at Prague on Prussians of the field. His victory was less complete than was desired and alone refusing to send a represent attwe, alleging that Napoleon had as yet signified no intention to recede from his position with regard to Spain.

The armistoe was arranged purely to gain time. Napoleon's successes, while unproductive, were dazzling in their execution, and the arms the position with regard to Spain.

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A great moral effect, however, was protuced by the battle. Napoleon, who had been regarded as already conquered, was semble to the west of the Elbe. When Nasemble to the west of the Elbe. Was part of the west of the Elbe. When Nasemble to the west of the Elbe. Was part of the west of the Was part of the

the Processory Design of the problems of the p

Again prevented. Napoleon from turning the whole of the ensuing day Na. poleon, at the head of the easting day Na. poleon, at the head of the easting day Na. poleon, at the head of the easting day Na. poleon, at the head of the easting day Na. poleon, at the head of the easting day Na. poleon, at the head of the easting day Na. poleon, at the head of the easting of the poleon, at the head of the easting of the poleon, at the head of the easting of the poleon, at the head of the easting of the poleon, and the head of the easting of the poleon, and the head of the easting of the poleon of the head of the easting of the poleon of the easting day of the poleon of the easting day of the poleon of t

the force in the rear of them all—between the Elbe and the Rhine.

This plan of campaign is believed to have been drawn up by two of Napoleon's old marshals, Bernadotte and Moreau, both traitors. The latter had just returned from America on the invitation of the Emperor

America on the invitation of the Emperor Alexander, whither he had gone after being exiled, and had joined the allies in their warfare on the French emperor.

The first movement was made by Blucher, and no sconer did Napoleon become aware that he was threatening the position of Macdonald than he quitted Presden. He left with his guard and a powerful force of cavalry on the 15th of August and proceeded to the support of his marshal. The Prussian commander adhered faithfully to the general plan and retired across the Katsbach, in the face of his enemies.

While in pursuit of him Napoleon was in-While in pursuit of him Napoleon was in-

While in pursuit of him Napoleon was informed that Schwartzenberk had rushed
down from the Bohemian hills and, abandoning Blucher to the care of Macdonald,
sent his guards back to Dresden, leaving
for the same point himself on the 23d.
Schwartzenberg made his appearance on
the heights to the south of the Saxon capital on the acth having driven St. Cyr and
his 20,000 men before him.

The army of St. Cyr had thrown itself The army of St. Cyr had thrown itself into the city of Dresden, and on the 25th were assailed in six columns, each more numerous than its garrison. The French marshal had about begun to despair when the imperial guard made its appearance, crossing the bridge from the eastern side of the Elbe, and in their midst was the emperor himself. His arrival was most timebattle was renewed amidst a storm of wind

nomenal, now had 200,000 men gathered round him and he poured them out with line that ere the close of the day they were forced to withdraw. At 3 o'clock the battle of Dresden was definitely gained for Napoleon. The allied monarchs, in danger of losing their communication with Bohemia, were obliged to provide for their safety and beat a retreat, leaving in the power of the conquerer from 25,000 to 30,000

Napoleon remained on the field until his Napoleon remained on the field until his victory was decided, and then returned to Dresden on horseback; his gray coat and weather-worn hat streaming with water, and his whole appearance forming a singular contrast to that of Murat, who rode by his side with all the splendor of his usual battle dress. The latter had, however, espectally distinguished himself during the

On either side 8,000 men had been slain or wounded and one of the ablest of all the enemy's generals—Moreau—had fallen. Early in the day Napoleon had observed a group of reconnoitering officers and ordered that ten cannon be prepared at once. He believed that he recognized in the group "the traitor Moreau". He at once ordered that the heavy suns, charged with all their power, be pointed in that direc-tion. He superintended the operation and decided himself the angle of elevation, the aim and the moment to fire. Ten pieces went off at once, carrying a storm of can-non shot over the heads of the contending armies. This was followed by a movement

armies. This was followed by a movement which was thought to indicate that some person of importance had been wounded. A peasant came in the evening and brought with him a bloody boot and a greyhous, both the property, he said, of a great man who was no more; the words on the dox's collar were: "I belong to General Moreau." Moreau was dead. Both his legs had been shot off. It is said he continued to smoke a cigar while the surgeon dressed his wounds, in the presence of Alexander, and died shortly after.

The fatigues Napoleon had undergone between the light and 28th of August now overcame him and he was unable to re-

tween the 15th and 28th of August now overcame him and he was unable to remain with the columns in the rear of Schwartzenberg, but returned to Dresden. Here he learned of Vadamme's failure in an engagement in the valley of Culm with a Prussian corps commanded by Count D'Ostorman, wherein the French lieutenant lay down his arms with 8,000 prisoners. This news reached Napoleon, still sick, at Dresden. "Such," he said to Murat, "is the fortune of war-high in the morning, low ere night; between triumph and ruin there intervenes but one step."

No sooner did Blucher perceive that Napoleon had retired from Silesia than he

No sooner did Blucher perceive that Napoleon had retired from Silesia than he resumed the offensive, still carrying out Moreau's advice, "attack Napoleon where he is not!" and descended from the position he had taken at Jauer, He encountered Macdonald-who was by no means prepared for him-on the plains between Wahlstadt and the river Katsbach on the 26th of August, and after a hard fought day gained a complete victory. The French lost 15,000 men and 100 guns and fell back on Dresden. Oudinot was defeated on the 23d of August by Bernadotte at Gross-Beeren and Ney suffered like re-

Napoleon how recovered his health and activity, and the exertions he made at this time were never surpassed, even by himself. On the 3d of September he was in quest of Biucher who had now advanced near to the Elbe, but the Prussians retired and haffled him as before. Returning to Dresden he received the news of Dennewitz and Immediately afterwards heard that Wichenstein had a second time descended towards Pirna. He flew thither on the instant, the Russian gave way, acording to the plan of campaign, and Napoleon returned once more to reeden. Again he was told that Blucher on the one side and Witgenstein on the other, were availing themselves of his absence, and advancing. He once more returned to Pirna; a third time the Russian retired. Napoleon followed him as far as Peterswald and once more returned to his center point. Bernadotte and Blucher finally effected a junction to the west of the Elbe, despite the heroic exertions of Ney, who, on witnessing the combination of these armies, retreated to Leipsic Napoleon now ordered

communications between the remaining need of a signal triumph, of a decisive divisions of his army and interpose a hos- victory; and when his enemies failed in victory; and when his enemies failed in their first attack, it was for him to attack them briskly in turn without elving them time to stay the disorder and discouragement of their columns, and to replace by fresh troops the fatigued and basics soldiers; and this Napoleon dil. He at once charged and with such effect that Murat's cavalry were at one time in possession of a great gap between the two wines of the enemy. The Cossaoks of the Russian Imperial Guard, however, embuntered the French horse, and pushed their back again, preserving the army of the allies from a total defeat. The combat raged without intermission until mantfall, when both armies blyouncked exactly where the superiority, they could rearrely be definite-iv beaten; therefore, notwithstanding the

city.

Napoleon became convinced that he must at last retreat from Lelpsic and he now made an effort to obtain ponce. General Merfeld, the same Austrian officer who had some to his head-superiers after the had some to his headquarters after the battle of Austerlitz to piny for an armistice on the part of the Emperor Francis, had been made orderner in the course of the day, and Napoleon resolved to employ him as his messenger. Merfore informed him that the king of Revaria had at length acceled to the allience, thus adding greatly to his perplexities in finding a new energy stationed on the line of his march to France.

eng stationed on the line of his march to France.

The emperor asked the Austrian to request for him the personal intervention of Francis. 'I will renounce Po rad and Ellyria," said he, "Holland the Hanse Towns and Spain. I will correct to less the soveraginty of the kingdom of Italy, provided that state remain as an independent one, and I will evacuate all Germany. Added Count Merfelit when or my part you asked the word armistics to the two emperors, I doubt not the sound will awaken many recoilections."

Napoleon received no answer to his message. The allied princes had sworn to each

caive contest.

On the morning of the 18th the battle began again about 8 o'tholk and continued until nightfall without fitermission. Never was Napoleon's generalship or the gailantry of his troops more the again, in spite of the trace of his troops more the again, in spite of the vast superfority of the enemy's numbers, the French maintained their ground to the end. On the borth the arrival of Hernadotte enabled Histoner to push his advantages with irresistible effect, and the situation of Marmont and Ney was further perplexed by the shameful defection of 12.00 Saxons who went over with all their stillery to the enemy in the very midst of the battle. These Saxons, forman hearily a third of the left, ran over to the Russians, entered their ranks, and at Bernadotte's request discharged their arthiery on the French, their tell we shillers, whom they had just abandoned.

The loss on either side had been very great. Napoleon's army consisted chiefly of very young men, many were merely boys, yet they fought as brazely as the Guard. The failure of the emperor was partly occasioned by a what of ammunition; as in the course of five days, having fired more than two huntred and afty thousant shots, his troops had not sufficient to continue the firms two hours ficient to continue the firms two hours.

fired more than two huntred and fifty thousand shots, his troops had not sufficient to continue the firing two hours longer. As the nearest reserves were at Madgeburg and Erfur, Napoleon determined to march for the latter place. He gave orders at midnight for the commencement of the inevitable retreat, and while the darkness lasted, the troops communed to file through the town, and across the two bridges, over the Pleisse, beyond its walls. One of these bridges was a temperary fabric and broke down are daylight came to show the enemy the movement of the retreating French.

The confusion necessarily accompanying

ment of the retreating French.

The confusion necessarily accompanying the march of a whole army, through narrow streets and upon a single bridge, was fearful. The allies stormed at the gates on either side, and, but for the heroism of Macdonald and Fonfacowski, to whom Napoleon entrusted the defense of the suburbs, it is doubted whether he himself could have escaped in safety. At 2 in the morning of the 18th Napoleon bade farewell to the King of Saxony, who had remained all the while in the heart of his ancient city. The king was left to make whatever terms he could with the allied sovereigns.

The battle was now raging all round the walls and at 11 o'clock the allies had gath-

The battle was now raging all round the walls and at it o'clock the allies had gathered close to the bridge. The officer to whom Napoleon had committed the task of blowing up the bridge, when the advance of the enemy sheld reader this necessary, set fire to the train much too soon. The crowd of men, uning such other on to a point of taffey could not at once be stopped and soldiers, horses and cannon, rolled headlong into the deep, but narrow river. Marshal Macdonald awam the stream in safety, but the gallint Poniatowski, who defended the taburbs inch by inch, and had been twice wounded ere he plunged his horse lato the current, tank to rise no more. This order was given to Poniatowski by the emperor himself: "Prince," said Napoleon to him, "you will

suit of the Cossacks who attacked at every opportunity.

The emperor halted for two days at Erfurt, where extensive marazines had been established, employing all his energies in the restoration of discipline. He resumed his march on the 25th of October, 1813, towards the Rhine. The Austro-Bayarians hastened to meet him and had taken up a position amidst the woods rear Hanau before the emperor reached the Mayne. He came up with them on the morning of the 26th and his troops charged on the instant with the fury of desperation. Napoleon cut his way through ere nightfall, and Marmount, with the rear, had equal success on the 21st. In these actions the French lost 6,000 men, but the enemy had 10,000 killed or wounded, and lost 4,000 pris-0.000 killed or wounded, and lost 4,000 pris-20,000 killed or wounded, and lost 4,000 prisoners. Six of their generals were killed or wounded and both cannon and flags were left in the power of the conqueror. The emperor especially distinguished two squadrons of the guards of honor as having shared the perils and glory of the cutrassiers, the horse grenadiers and the dragons, in this affair

oons, in this affair.

The pursuit of Napoleon, which had been intrusted to the Austrians, was far from vigorous and no considerable annoyance succeeded the battle of Hanau. The relies of the French host now reduced to 60,000 men, at length passed the Rhine; and the emperor, having quitted them at Mayence, arrived in Paris on the 9th of November. THE END.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STEER'S SALE—Whereas, John II.
North and Fannie M. North, his wife, by
the their deed of trust dated the 6th one of the control of the

Kansas City. Missouri. January 8th, 1833.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the two certain negotiable promissory notes and interest thereon described in the deed of trust made by Richard H. Weller and Lettle Weller, his wife, dated February 8th, 1887, miled for record in the office of the recorder of deeds in and for Jackson county. Missouri, at Kansas City, Missouri, February 8th, 1887, and recorded in book B No. 207 at page 181. I will, in accordance with the terms of said deed of trust, at the request of the legal owner and holder of said notes, proceed to sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in the County of Jackson, in the State of Missouri, viz. All of the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four (24), in township forty-nine (49), in range thirty-three (33), in Jackson county (except that portion thereof talen and conveyed for railway tracks and purposes), the land in said deed of trust made by Charles and Located the Erich day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 18th day of the principal note, day in the County of the payment of the principal notes and interest on the 28th day of the Principal notes and interest and the coat of executing this trust.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—By reason of default in the payment of the work of the principal notes and in notes and interest and the cost of executing this trust. HENRY N. ESS. Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE-By reason of default in the payment of the principal and interest of a bond, described in a deed of trust made by Frank E. Ganoug, single, dated February 20th, 1889, filed for record February 25th, 1889, and recorded in book 240, at page 286, in the office of the *corder of deeds for Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, I will, pursuant to said deed of trust, at the request of the legal holder of said bond, between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and 5 o'clock p. m., on Monday, February 11th, 1826, at the west front door of the United States custom house and pastoffice building in Kansas City, Jackson county, Mo. sell lots twenty-nine (29), thirty-three (35), thirty-four Gh, thirty-threy (36), thirty-one (31), thirty-twenty-five (35) and thirty-six (36), in block seven (7), of the subdivision called "Mariborough" in Jackson county, Missouri, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for each to satisfy said bond, with interest and cost of executing this trust.

GARDINER LATHROP, Trustee.

UNION DEPOT TIME GARD

Aduress H. C. ORR. A. G. P. A. Kansas City.
Instructions—All trains daily unless marked:
"A, except Sunday, "s, Sunday only, "s, except Sunday, "s, Sunday only, "s, except Sunday, "y, except Monday,", "saturday only, First column, leave, second column.

Tains West of Missouri River
Chicago mail. I 1000 am 1

R. C. & St. Joseph ex. 10:40 2 m 5:45 pm R. C. Atch. & St. Jos ex. 6:55 pm 6:45 pm R. C. Atch. & St. Jos ex. 6:55 pm 6:45 pm R. C. Atch. & St. Jos ex. 6:55 pm 6:45 pm R. ANSAS CITY NORTH WISTERN R. R. Seneca & Reatrice ex. 7:30 am 5:45 pm 7:10 pm St. L. & NY. Lim. ex. 210:00 am 7:10 pm St. L. & NY. Lim. ex. 210:00 am 7:00 pm St. L. Des M. & St. P. ex. 8:30 pm 7:00 pm St. L. Des M. & St. P. ex. 8:30 pm 7:00 pm St. L. Des M. & St. P. ex. 8:30 pm 7:00 pm St. L. Des M. & St. P. ex. 8:30 pm 7:00 pm St. L. Des M. & St. P. ex. 8:30 pm 7:00 pm St. L. Des M. & St. P. ex. 8:30 pm 7:00 pm St. L. Des M. & St. P. ex. 8:30 pm 7:00 pm St. L. Des M. & St. P. ex. 8:30 pm 7:00 pm 8:00 pm Chleago itmited. 8:00 pm 8:00 pm 10:10 am 8:00 pm 10:10 pm 10:10 am 8:00 pm 10:10 pm 10:10 am 10:10 pm 10:10 p

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
Chi. Sc. Paul & Minn... 10:00 am 5:00 pm
St. Jo. Des M. & Chicago 7:00 pm 9:00 am
St. Jo. Des M. & Chicago 7:00 pm 11:40 pm
KANSAS CITY, OSCEOLA & SOUTHERN.
Clinton & Osceola ex. 5:00 pm 10:20 am
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RY.
PITSB'C, Joplin. Neosho... 11:00 am 5:45 pm
Accommodation... 7:00 pm 8:50 pm
Accommodation... 8:30 pm

Kansas City, Jan'y Suh, 1895.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS

The undersigned, by order of the county
court will, on Tuesday, February 5, at 1
o'clock on that day, at the cast door of
court house, in Kansas City, Mo., let by
public outery, to the lowest responsible
bidder (subject to the approval of the
county court), the building of one wooden
bridge on stone abutments near northwest
corner, northeast quarter of the
southwest quarter of section 35, township 49, range 32; a deposit of two hundred
(320) dollars required by successful bidder,
Specifications for the same may be seen at
the county surveyor's office, in court house,
Fifth and Oak siz, Kansas City, Mo.

FRANK J. O'PLAHERTY,

Dated January 15, 1895.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEET.

Dated January 15, 1825.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEET-ING-Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union National bank, of Kansas City, Mo., will be held at its banking house, at the scutheast corner of 5th and Main streets, in the City of Kansas, on Tuesday, February 19, 1886, between the hours of 16 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on said day, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year. By order of board of directors DAVID T. BEALS, President. CHAB H. V. LEWIS, Cashier. Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 18, 1881.